

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

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"I Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the News of All Nations Lurching at My Back."

All Kinds Job Printing Neatly Executed.

39th YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1913.

NO. 28

STURGIS SWEEP BY GREAT FIRE

Which Nearly Wiped Out
the Town.

ALL THE BUSINESS SECTION

Was Destroyed—Origin Un-
known—No Residences
Were Burned.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES ESCAPE

Sturgis, Ky., July 8.—Church meetings in all parts of the city were broken up at 8 o'clock to-night when fire broke out in the warehouse of S. C. Graves' drug store, which soon spread throughout the business section almost wiping out the entire little city. With no waterworks and no fire department it was impossible to get control of the flames which soon were under such headway that all effort to save the business section, almost wiping out the Henderson fire department was called on for aid, but before a special train could be arranged word was sent that it was too late to do any good. That from Princeton, Ky., did good service. Morganfield also gave assistance.

Every building on the main street of the city was destroyed and the total loss will amount to \$150,000 or \$175,000. Nothing was left except the newspaper offices, a meat market and an undertaking establishment, which were located two blocks from where the fire started. No residences were burned.

No serious accidents occurred, although several came near being serious. A bucket brigade of nearly 1,000 citizens was formed, but its efforts were in vain.

About two-thirds of the losses were partly covered by insurance. The total loss on uninsured property may run over \$50,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It was under good headway before discovered. Every store was closed except the drug store, in which the fire started in the rear of the warehouse.

Perhaps the heaviest losses were sustained by the First National Bank and the Bank of Sturgis. Fire-proof vaults in each prevented the loss of any papers, although a number of records which were not put away were burned. The buildings occupied by each were among the largest and prettiest in the city. Heavy insurance was carried by each.

The Y. M. C. A. building was one of the largest in the State for the size of the city, and with light insurance makes it almost a total loss. It had only recently been paid for by the citizens after several years of campaigning.

Even before many of the merchants could know the extent of their losses, several issued statements to the effect that they would rebuild immediately.

The following firms were burned out:

Sturgis Dry Goods Company.
S. S. Graves drug store.
Barker & Perkins restaurant.
Dodd & O'Nan, hardware and furniture.
Sturgis Grocery Company.
Hagan & Sale restaurant.
A. L. Perry, insurance office.
A. M. Benedict, grocery.
Miss Carrie Eble, 10-cent store.
Mrs. Wate Wilcox, milliner.
C. S. Welch, jewelry.
B. F. Hall, men's furnishings.
Young Men's Christian Association.
D. W. Bishop, barber shop.
Bank of Sturgis.
C. E. Bradburn, grocery.
City Judge's office.
First National Bank.
Wallace S. Thompson's law office.
P. H. Winston and Dr. I. D. Winston, office.
A. L. Shipley, grocery.
G. H. Simpson, grocery, furniture and hardware.
Mecham & King, druggists.
James T. Truitt, grocery.
E. L. Baker, pictures and photographs.
Stone Hardware Company.
H. A. Thompson, tin shop.
Karl Kaminskas, dwelling and meatshop.
C. L. Funk, produce house.

J. A. Culwell, blacksmith shop and part of Alloway lumber yard.

Only two business houses are left, the Bennett & Winston Dry Goods Company, and the West Kentucky Coal Company, grocery and offices. Nearly all the people were at church at the time the fire broke out.

The Illinois Central depot was saved, but only after a hard fight.

MISS WILSON BACKS UP DADDY'S LUCKY NUMBER

Washington, July 7.—President Wilson's declaration that the generally supposed hoodoo "13" was his lucky "13," it is believed, extends been, was recalled by society to-day in connection with the announcement of the engagement of Miss Jessie Wilson, second daughter of the President and Mrs. Wilson, to Francis B. Sayers, of Lancaster, Pa. The influence of the President's lucky "13," it is believed, extends to the entire Wilson family, for in addition to Miss Wilson's engagement in 1913 and to become a matron in 1913, she will be the thirtieth White House bride.

The first wedding in the White House was during the Madison administration, when, in 1811, Miss Lucy Payne Washington became the wife of Judge Todd, of Kentucky. Miss Washington was a sister of Mrs. Madison, and in the following year Mrs. Madison gave up the White House for the wedding of a cousin, Miss Anna Todd.

Weddings followed after that in the Monroe and Adams administrations until President Jackson set the record for nuptials under official auspices. During his regime three weddings were solemnized. The last was that of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, in 1906.

The only President of the United States to be married in the White House was President Cleveland, who married Miss Frances Folsom there in 1886. The total to date is twelve. Miss Wilson's wedding will be the thirteenth.

WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS IS POOREST IN YEARS

Topeka, Kan., July 7.—Kansas has one of the poorest wheat crops in 20 years, but her corn prospects are among the brightest in several years. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, issued the June crop report here, showing a wheat condition of 62.87 per cent, of a full crop on 6,000,000 acres. This is a loss of 26 per cent in condition since April 24 and a loss of 1,500,000 acres. Chinch bugs and dry weather coming just at the time when wheat was heading out did the damage.

The corn condition is 85 on an average of 6,889,000 acres, a little better than the usual condition in former years. The acreage is slightly lower than a year ago, when it exceeded 7,000,000 acres.

There is a danger of heavy damage to corn from chinch bugs, which will go out of the wheat into the corn as the wheat is cut.

STATE GUARD TO MEET IN BIG BATTLE ARMY

Middlesboro, Ky., July 5.—Great preparations are making for the entertainment of the State Guard here from July 16 to 23. On Saturday, July 19, a grand review and parade will take place. Gov. James B. McCreary, Lieut. Gov. Edward J. McDermott and Gen. Roger Williams are expected to be in the reviewing stand.

On July 22 a sham battle will take place. The ground fought over will be the same that the Southern army under Gen. Kirby Smith and the Northern army under Gen. George W. Morgan were engaged in 1862. A portion of the men representing the "boys in blue" will occupy the same breastworks that Federal troops occupied. Another division will represent the "boys in gray," and will charge and drive the enemy from cover, as was done by Smith's men. They will also skirmish over the same ground that Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, the noted Confederate chieftain, occupied.

Train Over a Mile Long

Saturday night an Eastbound C. & O. freight, pulled by one of the huge Titanic engines, hauled 135 empty cars and ten loaded cars, a total of 145 cars. The train was considerably over a mile in length, but the big engine pulled it with ease at forty miles an hour. (Maysville Public Ledger.)

THE SECOND DAY AT GETTYSBURG

Retold After a Lapse Of
Fifty Years.

THE BLUE LINE DRIVEN BACK

Every Stronghold Attacked
By Lee's Men—Gen. Early
Captures Battery.

CONFEDERATES WIN THE DAY

(By a Military Expert.)
Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.—The morning of the second day dawned with the two forces drawn up, tense and expectant, in rigid battle lines. Lee's orders were for an attack on the Union left as soon as possible.

Sickles, in command of this point, expected such a movement, and advanced his troops from their position between Cemetery Hill and Round Top to take the first shock of the encounter. Longstreet, commanding the Confederate right, was to deliver the attack.

Sickles' men needed time to complete their defense on the ridge they had occupied. All the work of the night before had not availed to finish the great task. The men, knowing their situation, prepared to throw every ounce of their strength into the resistance of the attack.

A rocky eminence, occupied by Birney was the prize on which the Confederate eyes rested. They swarmed about it, pouring in a deadly fire from infantry and artillery. Birney held his ground.

Round Top and Little Round Top were successively attacked by the men in gray. The advance line Sickles had thrown out was pressed back. Back through a peach orchard the Federals were driven to the high ground to the east, which they managed to hold.

Sickles was wounded, his thigh bone was shattered and he was borne from the field, but the troops he had commanded held the eminences they had occupied the night before.

To the north two divisions of Ewell's corps were hurled at Cemetery Hill after that Union stronghold had been made the target for a hundred cannon for more than an hour. While the marksmanship of the Confederate artillermen was deadly and the losses of the men in blue something terrific, they held their ground and beat back the charging host.

One section of the line was pierced by Early's force and a battery of artillery was captured. But fresh troops drove out the invaders and recaptured one of the guns. The assault on Culp's Hill on the extreme right of the Union line was partially successful and a force under Johnson took ground on the slope which they managed to hold all night.

Just at sunset Hancock ordered a charge along the line from Cemetery Hill to the south and the Confederates who had been threatening his position were driven back with heavy losses to the positions they had vacated to deliver their attack.

There was no part of the field where the fighting was not desperate during the entire afternoon. Lee attacked every one of the strong positions and kept the troops occupying them so busy that there was no chance from one more sorely pressed to get assistance from another where the tide of battle had not mounted so high.

Again the end of the day's fighting found the Confederates with the advantage.

But when the last gun was fired and the surgeons and nurses went over the field on their errands of mercy to the dead and dying, 40,000 of the men who had marched to Gettysburg with the armies were strewn over the field as dead or desperately wounded.

The Power of King Coal

The development of our mineral section is best illustrated where in one county in Eastern Kentucky a contract was let last week for 1,000 tons of bituminous coal. It would take 100 years to build that many houses from some of our counties. (Elizabethton News.)

FEELS CONSTANT URGING TO STEAL

And Is Anxious to Go to
Penitentiary.

IS WEARY OF BEING HOUNDED

Says He Has Committed Rob-
bery In Every State
In the Union.

HE MAY ATTAIN HIS DESIRES

The Owensboro Messenger says: Shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday morning, a stranger, a white man about twenty-five years old, strolled into the police headquarters and after casually looking about, sat down. For a moment he remained silent and then looked up at Officer Logsdon and made this startling statement: "Gentlemen, I want to be sent to the penitentiary, and if there's any justice in the law, I will be sent. Last night I broke the seals from three box cars, removed a quantity of ham and then set fire to a fourth car. What for? Just so I would be arrested and eventually sent to the pen. I've been hounded until I'm tired, and if a man who commits a crime in this town can be arrested, I believe I should."

The police and several others who were sitting about at headquarters were dumbfounded at this amazing statement, and all were of the opinion that the man was crazy. What doubts they had of his sanity were removed when he implored the officer and ask in regard to the robbery he had told about. W. L. Mills was called by telephone and told the officers that the cars had been broken into and that only through the efficient work of a night watchman was the car filled with tobacco saved from destruction when the fire was discovered.

Following the talk with Mr. Mills, Officer Mercer led the man into one of the cells and told him that he had at last made a good start toward his trip to the pen. The man seemed happy when placed behind the bars, and when interviewed answered all questions with eagerness.

"My name is George Johnson and I claim Colorado as my home. I have been in every State in the Union and have never failed to commit a robbery in any town that I struck. I just can't help from stealing, and it comes just as natural to me as to eat my meals. I came to Owensboro from Evansville, and it will be but a short time until the police of that burg find out that I was there. When I struck town on Wednesday afternoon I decided that I wanted to go to the pen, and I thought breaking into a car and burning one down would be a good way to go there. I dodged that night watchman with ease and when I got the fire started under the car, I got away without him ever knowing that I was about. I've been hounded from one town to another, and the truth of the matter is that I am tired of it all.

"Everything's a fake anyhow, and if I had wanted to, I could have slipped out of here and hit another town before the railroad people had even discovered that the cars were broke into. But I didn't want to. If I don't go to the pen this time, there is no such thing as law."

Johnson was searched before he was placed in the cell and a razor was found in his hip pocket. He was in a bright mood all during the day and seemed happy in the thought that he would be sent over the road. The police believe that he is a criminal and probably a leader of a gang of car robbers, as his work of breaking the seals clearly demonstrated the fact that he is not a novice at the job. A charge of car breaking was preferred against him, and he will be given an examining trial before Judge Haskins.

DEADLY WOMAN OBJECTS

PALEMBURG AT DEPOT
Palemburg, Okla., July 5.—A horse and carriage were in the street, following friends were in some of our counties. (Elizabethton News.)

pected to bring the body of Mrs. George Carr, of Jacksonville, Fla., reached West Liberty to-day.

Friends of the "dead" woman stood transfixed when Mrs. Carr alighted from the train and, noticing the hearse, asked, "Who's dead?"

Mrs. Elizabeth Shumate, of West Liberty, had been expecting her daughter, Mrs. Carr, for a visit. Yesterday a message came, saying Mrs. Carr was dead and her body would arrive to-day.

No one thus far has been able to explain how the message which Mrs. Carr sent to her mother, announcing the hour of her arrival, should have been so altered.

MORE NEWS FOR THE BURDENED TAXPAYERS

There seems to be no limit to the peculiarities of Kentucky's tax laws. Almost every year the taxpayer is treated to a new surprise—and one that is by no means agreeable.

A Frankfort dispatch makes the remarkable announcement that "stocks, bonds, notes and cash are subject to equalization the same as any other class of personalty" and "when the State Board of Equalization has raised real estate in a county, the raise applies to all classes of personalty also, including cash and commercial paper."

The dispatch goes on to say that the Assistant State Auditor and the Assistant Attorney General have agreed that the law plainly specifies that the personalty without exception is raised per se the amount of the raise placed on real estate. For example: "If a man lists \$100 cash and his real estate is raised 10 per cent., his assessment on the cash will be raised 10 per cent, and he will pay taxes on \$110; if he has been honest in returning his cash and the value of his land, he will be paying on 10 per cent. more land and cash than he owns." All of which would be equitable, perhaps, if the taxpayer could find any market where he could buy gold dollars at ninety cents apiece.

The eccentricity of a tax system whereby a man who lists \$100 may be compelled to pay taxes on \$110 will strike the average citizen as something absolutely new and incomparably absurd. It may be possible that there are States which have worse tax laws than Kentucky, but surely there is no State in which the taxpayer is so constantly finding out novel ways of getting bumped. (Courier-Journal.)

Notice.

At the old Y. M. C. A. building in Hartford, next Saturday, July 12, at 1 o'clock p. m., said building will be offered for sale to the highest and best bidder. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest and lien upon property. Purchaser will be required to insure property to extent of deferred payment. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

E. W. FORD, M. D.,
County Pres. Y. M. C. A.

FRANKLIN PROGRESSIVES DASH HOPES OF FUSION

Frankfort, Ky., July 4.—Hope of fusion in Franklin county was dashed to-day when the Progressive filed petitions in the County Clerk's office for a complete county ticket. This action was a great surprise to the Republicans.

The time for filing petitions for candidates in the August primary furnished a second surprise. For twenty minutes before midnight the Republicans filed petitions of candidates for almost every city and county office.

Sulphur Springs Opens July 12th.

Spend your vacation at the noted old sulphur well. The ideal watering place. Moderate rates. Entirely new management. I extend to all an invitation to come and spend a few days with me.

C. L. WEDDING,
Manager.

STRUCK DEAD WHEN LIGHTNING HITS BARN

Springfield, Ky., July 5.—A severe storm passed over Washington county yesterday evening, leaving death and destruction in its wake. Isaiah Hill, a young man, of a county, was killed near Chopin. He had taken refuge in a barn to escape the hard rain. Newton Hartman, of Newton, was sometimes called, was in the same barn and was rendered unconscious by the shock and may also die.

WILL BE ABLE TO PREDICT WEATHER

A Full Season in Advance,
Say Scientists.

DISCOVERY OF THE RELATION

Of Sun's Heat To the Earth
May Revolutionize the
Farming System.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—Discoveries of world-wide interest as to the relation of the sun's heat to the earth, discoveries which may revolutionize the agriculture of the world, as well as its people, were described to-day in an article prepared by Prof. Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. His article is based on observations made during his recent tour abroad, and sums up a close study of the work of scientists since the late Prof. S. P. Langley, of Smithsonian Institution.

Experts declare that the theory of Prof. Frost, when perfected, will make it possible to forecast weather conditions a season in advance. It will be possible, they say, to announce, for instance, in winter whether the summer season is to be "wet" or "dry." The effect of this information can be grasped readily by the farmers.

It is known that the Government has been making investigation along the pathway outlined by Prof. Frost.

Prof. H. H. Kimball, for the Government, has been making observations at Mt. Weather. In the opinion of Prof. Henry J. Cox, local forecaster, the Government will adopt the system of observation of the sun's heat.

Prof. Cox read the article by Prof. Frost with great interest.

"It is a most valuable article and a highly interesting one to the layman and the scientist alike," said Prof. Cox. "The subject of the earth's absorption of the sun's heat is one which has interested the Government to a great degree. We haven't reached the point of using the figures set forth by Prof. Frost, but I am quite sure that we are going to in time. Prof. Kimball has been making observations along this line at Mt. Weather."

"Since the work of Prof. Langley scientists have been working on this theory. Its importance can be estimated by the fact that it will be possible to forecast the general weather conditions for an entire season."

In his article Prof. Frost points out that discoveries within 10 years indicate that Prof. Langley placed the figures for the amount of heat absorption by the earth at too high a figure. He also declares that the "solar constant"—the quantity of solar heat—is a changeable quantity.

Mr. Sanderfur Announces.

To the Voters of Ohio County:—Having been earnestly solicited by numerous Democrats to become a candidate for the office of County Attorney, I have concluded to accede to your request and will say that if nominated, I will make a vigorous canvass and do all I can for the success of the Democratic party.
J. P. SANDERFUR.
(Advertisement.)

PARENTS OF BETROTHED GUARANTEE BEHAVIOR

Canton, O., July 7.—When Elizabeth Boldt, 17 years old, of Canton, becomes the bride of Casian Bartt, Jr., 24, of Youngstown, July 20, it will be with an iron-clad agreement, backed by bonds, that he will be a model husband and she a faithful wife.

By the terms of the agreement Bartt's father promises that his son will never dance with any other woman but his wife, he will gamble, drink or play pool. He pledged a \$700 farm as the bond.

The girl's father has deposited a cash bond in a Canton bank.

The July edition report of the Department of Agriculture shows a condition of 81.8 compared with 79.1 last year.